THE
# CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

| TERMS OF THE DAILY: | | TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One month, | $10 00 | One month, | $ 4 00 |
| Three months, | 20 00 | Three months, | 10 00 |
| Six months, | 40 00 | Six months, | 20 00 |

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

## THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The following is the bill for re-organizing the army as it passed the Senate on Monday last, with some amendments on the bill as passed by the House. It therefore has to go back to the latter body for action.

A bill to provide for the reorganization of companies, battalions and regiments in certain cases.

The congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, whenever any companies which are now in the service shall be so reduced as to number less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and when it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War or of the General commanding the department of the army in which said companies may be serving, that they cannot be recruited to that number within a reasonable time, the General commanding said department of the army may, under general regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, consolidate such companies.

Sec. 2 That new companies may be organized from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the companies thus consolidated, if they are from the same State; having the number, rank and file now fixed by law, and the commissioned officers of said companies thus organized, shall be, one captain and one first and one second lieutenant, and the non-commissioned officers, four sergeants and four corporals.

Sec. 3 That companies, if they are from the same State, may be organized into battalions and regiments, and officers for said companies, battalions and regiments shall be immediately designated and placed on duty therein by the General commanding the department or in the army in which the disbanded companies before consolidation may have been serving, and officers thus designated shall continue to serve until officers shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and elections of officers made by the General to command said new organizations, or appointments by the President therefor as herein provided, shall be from the commissioned officers of the companies, battalions or regiments from which the new organizations were formed or from such non-commissioned officers or privates thereof as may have been distinguished for meritorious and and soldierly conduct, or for valor or skill, and the certificate of the colonel commanding the battalion or regiment in which said non commissioned officers or privates may have served, that they have been so distinguished, if proved by the brigade and division commanders, shall be sufficient proof thereof.

Sec. 4. That the officers of companies, battalions and regiments, which may be disbanded as herein provided, and who may not be selected and appointed as required by this act, shall be droped from the roll as supernumerary officers, but such officers may, within a seasonable time, to be fixed by general orders to be issued by the Secretary of War, as to troops in the States east of the Mississippi river, and by the General commanding the department west of the Mississippi river as to troops therein, organize themselves into companies, battalions and regiments, the officers to which shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, or said officers may volunteer into any company belonging to the department in which they last served, or to the State from which the company or regiment to which the said officers belonged may have come, of any arm of the service, and all officers who may, within thirty days after the date of the order consolidating the company, battalion or regiment to which he may have belonged, volunteer and enlist in such new organization or in other companies, as authorized herein, shall receive, from the time they were dropped as supernumeraries for twelve months, pay at the rate their grade entitles them to at the time they were so dropped

Sec. 5. Hereafter all vacancies in the office of second lieutenant shall be filled by selection, in the manner pointed out by the third section of this act, and all officers who may have belonged to the disbanded organizations and who may be appointed to the same grade in the new which they held in the old organizations, shall take rank from the date of their first commission or appointment; and, hereafter should the new companies organized under the provisions of this act, become reduced in number so as to have less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and a vacancy should occur in the office of second lieutenant, the same shall not be filled, and should it be reduced below the number of sixteen, then a vacancy in the office of first lieutenant shall not be filled..

Sec. 6. That offices of adjutants and ensigns of battalions and regiments are hereby abolished, and hereafter the officer commanding a battalion or regiment may assign any subaltern of the line belonging to his command to serve as adjutant, and said subaltern, while so serving shall recive in additon to his pay and allowances, thirty dollars per month; and the officer commanding shall also assign, to act as color-bearer, a non-commissioned officer or private from his command who may be distinguished for moritorious or soldierly conduct, or for valor or skill, and said non-commissioned officer or private, while so acting, shall receive the pay of a first lieutenant.

Sec. 7. That the names of battalions and regiments organized under the provisions of this act shall be the names of the old battalions and regiments from which the new were formed, and the colors of the oldest battalion or regiment forming the new shall be the colors of the new organization, and the colors of the other battalions and regiments shall be transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Governors of the respective States, with a statement of the battles in which the battalion or regiment to which they belong may have borne a part.

Sec. 8. That all staff, line and other officers who may not have any command, or who may not at any time be on duty for a period exceeding thirty days, unless they belong to the invalid corps, or are prisoners of war, or are sick or wounded, or absent by leave of the Secretary of War or the General commanding the department or army to which they belong, shall be dropped from the rolls and held to service as now provided by law. Provided, That the President be and is hereby authorized to assign any officer thrown out of command by the operations of this act to vacancies in the staff with the rank held by them in the field.

Sec. 9. Prisoners of war may, within sixty days after their exchange, avail themselves of the provisions of the 4th section of this act, and hereafter when-commissioned officers of companies, battalions or regiments, may be captured by the enemy, the General commanding the department or army to which they belong may designate, or the President may appoint other officers to fill their places as provided in this act, to serve with temporary rank and command, to be held only until return of said officers so captured.

Sec. 10. When regiments, battalions or companies have been consolidated under the provisons of this act, no subsequent consolidation of the same shall be made, unless by virtue of laws herafter to be passed.

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**Had Adam been modern there would have been a hired girl in Paradise to look out for little Abel and "raise Cain."**

# DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865. [No. 245.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

## YOU CAN NEVER WIN THEM BACK.

You can never win them back,
Never! never!
Tho' they perish on the track
Of your endeavor.
Tho' their corses strew the earth,
Which smiled upon their birth,
And blood pollutes each hearth—
Forever!

They have risen to a man—
Stern and fearless—
Of your curses and your ban
They are careless.
Every hand is on its knife,
Every gun is primed for strife,
Every palm contains a life—
High and peerless.

You have no such blood as theirs,
For the shedding;
In the veins of cavaliers
Was it is heading.
You have no such stately men
In your abolition den,
To march thro' foe and fen—
Nothing dreading.

They may fall before the fire
Of your legions—
Paid with gold—murderous hire—
Base allegiance—
But for every drop you shed
You will have a mound of dead,
And the vulture shall be fed
In our regions.

The battle to the strong
Is not given;
While the Judge of right and wrong
Sits in Heaven.
And the God of David still
Guides the people with his will—
There are giants yet to kill—
Wrongs unshriven.

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From the Florida Sentinel, published in 1848.

## THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

Before the establishment of this Government, and before or about the time that Territory which now constitutes the State Tennessee which ceded to Congress the inhabitants of the eastern part of that territory established a Government for themselves, and called it the State of Franklin and adopted a very good constitution, divided into two useful branches of legislative, executive, and judicial power. They laid and collected taxes and performed other usual acts of legislation. They had for the present, it is true, no maritime possessions, yet they followed the common forms in constituting high officers; and their Governer was not only captain general and commander in chief, but admiral also—so that the navy might have a commander when there should be a navy.

The currency in this State of Franklin became very much deranged. Specie was scarce, and equally scarce were the notes on specie paying banks. It became necessary to pass what we call the civil list appropriation bill.

The preamble of the law begins by reciting that the collection of taxes in specie had become very oppressive to the good people of the Commonwealth for the want of a circulating medium. It recites, further, that it is the duty of the Legislature to hear at all times the prayer of their constituents, and apply as speedy a remedy as lies in their power.

Acting under the influence of these sound opinions, the Legislature of Franklin passed a law for the support of the civil list, of which, as it is short I have sent you a copy:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from the 1st day of January, A. D., 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this Commonwealth shall be as follows, to-wit:

"His excellency the Governor, per annum, one thousand deer skins,

"His honor the chief justice, five hundred deer skins.

"The Attorney General, five hundred deer skins.

"Secretary to his excellency the governer, five hundred raccoon skins.

"The treasurer of the State, four hundred and fifty otter skins.

"Each county clerk, three hundred beaver skins.

"Members of the Assembly, per diem three raccoon skins.

"Justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin.

"To the constable for serving a warrant, one mink skin.

"Enacted into a law, this 18th day of October, 1788, under the great seal of the State.

"Witness his excellency," &c.

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An old bachelor asks why one of the old Venitian prisons is like marrying? Because it is an awful cell.

**BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.**

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morgantoft.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

**WANTED TO RENT,**

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 2865. 233—tf.

**JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,**
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

**A Private School.**

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.
For further information address
MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
Dec. 26, 1864. 111—wsw.

**ATTRACTIVE SALE.**
(To the Ladies)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES room of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

These articles will be exhibited to Ladies in the upper room of our store for two days next before the day of sale.

Bonds and good security, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers.

By order of the administrator.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
February 3, 1865. 243—d5t&wtd5.

**COUNTY TRUSTEE.**

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR J. F. Hutchins as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court.
February 3, 1865. 243—eodtd.

**Lost or Stolen.**

LOST OR STOLEN FROM A GENTLEMAN AT YARborough Hotel, $1220 00 in Coupons of N. C. 8 per cent. Bonds, among which is one $20 Coupon, and nearly or quite all are payable September, 1 '64, two of them belong to Bonds Nos. 1714 and 1715. Any person delivering the same to the "Conservative" office will receive $100 reward.
February 4, 1865. 244—3t.

**S. T. WILDER,**
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.,

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central Railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.

Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address
W. F. BASON,
Haw River, N. C. R. R.
January 24 1865. 234—tf.

**STRAYED.**

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 1ST INST., A LARGE ROAN Cow, without horns, strayed from my place of residence, in this city. She was purchased from Peterson Dunn, of Wake county, and bears his mark. Any one informing me where she can be found will greatly oblige me; and any one restoring her to me in this city will be liberally rewarded.
J. D. HUFHAM.
Raleigh, February 3, 1865. 243—tf.

**NOTICE.**

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.
W. A. THOMPSON.
January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

**The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.**

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. Special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expense spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address
PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

**ROBBERY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED GAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

**FOR RENT.**

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

**Almanacs! Almanacs!!**

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " dozen 10 00
" " single copy 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

**JOHN D HYMAN,**
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 9th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

**FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,**
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

**On Consignment and for Sale,**

100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

**ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.
C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

**WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.**

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $5 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address
D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale.
KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

**THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.**
A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
*Superintendent.*
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w6w.

## CALENDAR FOR 1865.

| 1865. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Feb. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | |
| Mar. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| Apr. | | | | | | | 1 |
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| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
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| | 30 | | | | | | |
| May | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| Jun. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| 1865. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
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| July | | | | | | | 1 |
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| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| Aug. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Sept. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
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| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Oct. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Nov. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| Dec. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
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| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
# BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

**Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.**

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither whlow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NOAH A. STANLY,
16!—tf. Commissioner.

**New Daily Paper in Richmond.**
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed diverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pens of one of the ables financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a biographic reporter, furnishes us we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.
P. KEAN, & CO.,
jan 13—298 tf. Richmond, Va.

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.
JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan. 18, 1865. 294—1m.

THE
# CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day, | $ 5 00 | One week, | $ 20 00 |
| Two days, | 10 00 | Two weeks, | 60 00 |
| Three days, | 15 00 | Three weeks, | 90 00 |
| Four days, | 20 00 | One month, | 100 00 |
| Five days, | 25 00 | Two months, | 200 00 |

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

## MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

| No | Colonels. | Lieut. Colonels. | Majors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | H A Brown, | J N Harrell, | L C Statham, |
| 2 | | | J H Seal s, |
| 3 | S D Thurston, | W M Parsly, | W T Enlett, |
| 4 | E A Osborne, | | |
| 5 | J W Lea, | W J Hill, | |
| 6 | R F Webb, | S Mc'r Tate, | R W York, |
| 7 | W L Davidson, | J McL Tarver, | J G Harris, |
| 8 | J M Whitson, | W A Barrier, | A J Rogers, |
| 9 | W H Cheek, | W H H Cowles, | |
| 10 | S D Pool, | H T Guion, | Sparrow & Reilly |
| 11 | W J Martin, | | |
| 12 | R S Coleman, | W S Davis, | R W Alston, |
| 13 | J H Hyman, | H A Rogers, | E B Withers, |
| 14 | R T Bennett, | W A J neston, | J H Lumbeth, |
| 15 | W H Yarboro, | G W Haigwood, | |
| 16 | W A Stowe | A S Cloud, | |
| 17 | W F Martin, | T H Sharpe, | L J Johnson, |
| 18 | J D Barry, | J W McGill, | T J Wooten, |
| 19 | W P Roberts, | | |
| 20 | T F Toon, | | D J Devane, |
| 21 | | W S Rankin, | |
| 22 | T S Galloway, | W S Mitchell, | Lee Russell, |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | W J Clarke, | J L Harris, | T D Love |
| 25 | H M Rutledge, | | M N Love, |
| 26 | Jno R Lane, | | T J Adams, |
| 27 | J A Gilmer, Jr., | G F Whitefield, | J C Webb, |
| 28 | S D Love, | | S N Stowe, |
| 29 | W B Creasman, | B S Proffit, | |
| 30 | F M Parker, | | |
| 31 | | C W Knight, | |
| 32 | D G Cowand, | H G Lewis, | |
| 33 | R V Cowan | J H Saunders, | J A Weston, |
| 34 | W L J Lowrance, | G T Gordan, | |
| 35 | J T Johnson, | S B Taylor, | R E Petty, |
| 36 | W Lamb, | J D Taylor, | J M Stevenson, |
| 37 | | W G Morris, | J L Best. |
| 38 | Jno Ashford, | G W Flowers, | J T Wilson, |
| 39 | D Coleman, | F A Reynolds, | |
| 40 | J J Hedrick, | | W A Holland, |
| 41 | J A Baker, | R Moore, | |
| 42 | J B Brown, | C W Bradshaw, | T J Brown, |
| 43 | T S Kenan, | | |
| 44 | T C Singeltary, | T L Hargrove, | C M Stedman, |
| 45 | J R Winston, | | |
| 46 | W L Saunders, | A C McAllister, | N McK McNeil, |
| 47 | | W C Lankford, | |
| 48 | S H Walkup, | A A Hill, | |
| 49 | L M McAfee, | J T Davis, | C Q Petty, |
| 50 | G Worthsm, | J C Vanhook, | H J Evals, |
| 51 | H McKethan, | C B Hobson; | J R McDonald, |
| 52 | M A Parks, | | |
| 53 | | J T Morehead, | |
| 54 | K M Murchison, | A Ellis, | |
| 55 | J R Connally, | A H Belo, | |
| 56 | P F Faison, | G G Luke, | J W Graham, |
| 57 | | H C Jones, | J A Craige, |
| 58 | J B Palmer, | | T J Doolin, |
| 59 | D D Fe rebee, | E Cantwell, | J M Mayo, |
| 60 | W M Hardy. | | J T Weaver, |
| 61 | | W S Devane, | E Mallett, |
| 62 | | G W Clayton. | P G McDowell, |
| 63 | | S B Evans, | J H McNeil, |
| 64 | | W N Garrett, | T P Jones, |
| 65 | G N Folk, | A H Bard, | J J Spain, |
| 66 | J H Satchercutt, | C G Wright, | D L Devis, |
| 67 | J N Whitford, | R W Wharton, | E Whitford. |
| 68 | J W Hinton, | F C Yellowly, | W B Sanderlin, |
| 69 | G Tait, | J L Henry, | I A Harris. |

The first Battalion Sharpshooters is commanded by Captain R. K. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander Mebane; Second Battalion N. C. Infantry by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

| No. | Colonels. | Lieut. Colonels. | Majors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | F. S. Armistead. | O. W. Broadfoot. | W McK Clark. |
| 2 | J. H. Anderson. | W. F Beasley. | N. A Gregory. |
| 3 | W. Hinsdale, | W. F. French. | A. A Ellington. |
| 1 Bat. | | | D. T. Millard. |

## GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

### JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson. Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert P Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm S Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 24 May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Snober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L O Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

**THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,**

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

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January 25, 1865. 235—tf

THE

# CONSERVATIVE.

**M. S. ROBINS, Editor.**

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed t JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1865

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. Messrs. Person Hall, Pool, and Carter appeared Saturday in the General Assembly, having just returned from their embassy to Richmond.

Quite a number of bills and resolutions of minor importance passed in both Houses, but beyond this nothing of interest occurred save a debate in the Senate.

THERE IS NOTHING to which we poor mortals are more prone than to regard the ills which we suffer, whether of bodily afflictions or high matters of State, as worse than ever before known. It is therefore not only not strange that in the present posture of our affairs, our people, who do not look carefully into the history of the past, should be somewhat gloomy and despondent, but it would be contrary to all experience to expect it to be otherwise.

A recurrence to history however will show that the present state of affairs are not without a parallel, even in our own land. The patience and fortitude, with which they were borne by our ancestors and the glorious results, present an instructive lesson to us. How well we will profit by it remains to be seen.

We have been led to these remarks by reading an article, published in the "University Magazine" in March 1861. It is entitled "Life and Letters of Whitmill Hill by Hon. D. L. Swain." We append an extract of some length. The extract shows a remarkable parallel between the difficulties in regard to the overrunning of territory, finances, subsistence, &c., which now beset us, and the period to which it relates. And it teaches us that while we should ardently desire an honorable peace, if that boon be denied us by our enemies, we have no reason to despair, if we are true to ourselves. We may give further extracts hereafter:

The act of April 1780, referred to by Mr. Hill at the opening of his second letter, among other restrictions upon trade, makes it unlawful for any person "to sell or retail for profit (except as hereinafter excepted) any kind of imported articles, except the same shall have been imported from beyond seas, on his own account" under the penalty of one hundred thousand pounds for each offence, "and in order the better to secure to the good people of this State, a plentiful supply of all the necessaries of life the same penalty is imposed upon each act of exportation. An act passed at the same session directed the same emission of bills of credit to the amount of £1,200 000. The aggregate emissions between the 1st of January 1775 and 1st of January 1781, were $76,375,000. The current value as compared with specie on the 1st of January 1782, was as 800 to 1, at which rate this species of public debt, was ultimately redeemed.

Governor Nash's salary was fixed by the act of April 1780 at £13,000. The late estimable Chief Justice had the authority of his mother, for the statement that the amount received "was scarcely sufficient to procure a calico gown."

With such a currency, and under such restrictions upon trade, without supplies of food or clothing—the means to procure them, or even the semblance of a commissariat, it is not surprising that the continental troops in marching through our State to the aid of South Carolina, were compelled to forage upon friends as well as enemies.

The exertions made by the General Assembly to meet the exigencies upon our Southern border almost surpass belief. An act passed the same session authorizes the governor "to send to the assistance of South Carolina a farther relief of any number of men not exceeding eight thousand." In addition to this militia force, the enlistment of three thousand men was directed to fill up our *Continental Battalions*. These recruits were to serve three years, or during the war, to receive five hundred dollars each at the time of enlistment, and in addition "the same clothing pay and rations that the continental soldiers were entitled to." As a further consideration each soldier was to receive at the expiration of each year's service five hundred dollars, and at the end of three years, or the close of the war "one prime slave between the age of fifteen and thirty years, or the value thereof in current money and two hundred acres of land" in what is now the most productive portion of Tennessee.

It is impossible for the most vivid imagination at the present day, to realize the difficulties and horrors of this most gloomy period:—General Green, the tried and trusted friend of Washington, and next to him, the ablest of our commanders, menaced by a committee of Congress with dismission and disgrace, his faithful troops ready to disband upon the execution of the threat, Washington's army for several days about the 1st September 1780, "without meat," and continental money depreciated at the rate of seventy-five to one.

Such was the state of things at home. Abroad there seems to have been small hopes of an alliance with Spain without limiting our western boundary, far short of the Mississippi, or permitting the navigation of the river except under specified restrictions.

Even at this dark hour Whitmill Hill expresses the hope that the people of North Carolina roused by the unfortunate affair at Camden, will make every effort possible for poor people, contending for every blessing of life, and if they perish in the conflict *"to let it be said that they fell nobly."* Well did he know the statesman to whom and the people of whom he was writing.

At the very moment that Hill was making his thrilling appeal to his countrymen Governor Rutledge the dictator, Col. Williams the hero of King's Mountain and Sumter, "the game cock of South Carolina" were all refugees within our borders. Marion "the Swamp Fox" if not here then, found shelter within our limits very shortly thereafter.

On the 8th of September 1780 Col Williams who emigrated from Granville to Laurens District in South Carolina in 1772 was at Hillsborough the temporary seat of government of this State and at the instance of Governor Rutledge was permitted by Governor Nash to raise a hundred mounted men among his old neighbors in the whig County of Caswell. His commision to levey these troops bore date on the 18th September, on the 7th of the following month, they followed him to victory and to death on Kings Mountain.

Georgia was at this era as completely subdued and more extensively devastated than South Carolina. Her public records "transported in wagons" were delivered to Governor Nash in New Berne for safe keeping and Clark, Jackson, Jones and McCall, were fighting in the ranks of the mountain men with Shelby and Sevier, under the orders of McDowell.

THE STARRY HEAVENS are now peculiarly beautiful. A few nights ago the moon passed by Venus, the evening star. In a night or two it will be neighbor to Orion, and Pleiades, near whom is Mars, of a bloody hue, "now in the ascendant." Venus is the most brilliant of all the stars. Its diameter is abont 7,800 miles and its volume about 1-25 less than that of the earth. Clouds are discovered in the atmosphere, showing water on the planets, while shadows of mountains are plainly seen. It has phases like the moon.

Mars is now near the "Seven Stars," and is distinguished by its fiery appearance. Its diameter is abut 4,000 miles, or rather more than one half the diameter of the earth. Continents and seas are seen on its surface and indications of snow at the poles. Its ruddy color is attributable to the ochre tinge of the general soil of the planet. Venus is 69,000,000 miles, from the sun. Mars 145,000,000, while the earth is 95,000,000. Venus revolves around the sun in 7½ months. Mars in 1⅞ years.

The Pleiades or Seven Stars to most eyes are only six in number, though some can see the seventh. The telescope shows fifty or sixty in the group. It is thought that all the starry bodies in the heavens revolve around one of the cluster as a centre.

The "belt" of Orion or "Ell and Yard" towards the Northwest points to the Pleiades, towards the Southeast points to Sirius, or the Dog-Star, the largest fixed star. It is distant from the earth more than twenty millions of millions of miles, so far that a cannon ball, which moves nineteen miles a minute would be two millions of years in passing from one to the other. Light which travels about twelve millions of miles a minute, would be three years and eighty two days in traversing from Sirius to the earth. The sun removed from us as far as Sirius, would appear one half as large.—There are many other beautiful stars now illuminating the heavens in the early part of the night which our readers will do well to observe, especially at this time, when the scenes of earth are so dreadful to behold.

WE TAKE PLEASURE in laying before our readers resolutions recently passed by the 68th Regiment, N. C. T.

We learn that the meeting was largely attended by the privates as well as officers of the Reg. They breathe a lofty spirit of patriotism, and put to shame the idle croakings of some home grumblers by trade. We have neither time nor space for a more extended notice to-day, but may recur to the subject again soon. God bless the noble boys who are still ready to sacrifice themselves on the altar of our country!

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Wm. J. Hearden, Commoner from Chatham is prevented from attendance on the sitting of that body by indisposition. We state again engage the benefit of his services.

NEAR HOLLY SPRINGS,
Randolph co., N. C., 1st 2d month, 1865.

*To M. S. Robins:*

DEAR FRIEND—My mind has been exercised for some days past to write thee a letter, and to free myself of the anxiety I now proceed to write. Thee well knows that at the election last August was two years ago that all the members of our society voted for thee. At the last election all or nearly all voted against thee. The reason was, that we were afraid thee was a little too strong for the war. We had never supported or loved Mr. Holden, but the course he took in regard to the war drew us very near to him, and on account of thy great opposition to him we all voted against thee with very great reluctance, and the more we see of the course of our representatives the more many of us are satisfied that we did thee injustice, and thee knows that when we are satisfied that we are in error we always hasten to make acknowledgements. I have watched the proceedings of our Legislature, particularly as to the peace movements. I have seen nothing upon that subject that looked like it would do except John Pool's resolutions, and I could see no prospect that they could do any good for a long time. But the thing that has most concerned me and other Friends, is that our representatives, I mean Joel and Enos, have voted for any and all sorts of absurd propositions, which have been presented, such as Sharp's and Hane's resolutions. But we never give the thing entirely up until we see the resolutions that Joel put in to have a committee appointed to enquire into the wrongs committed by the Home Guard in this county, without proposing to enquire into the hundreds of robberies and thefts, to say nothing of the numerous murders committed by deserters.

We were told last summer that all the deserters were for Holden and his supporters, but we thought, or I thought, it was because they were for peace. But now it really seems that Joel must be on their side, for he only proposes to examine one side, when no one knows better than he that there has been several murders and innumerable robberies, more than one hundred in the part of the county where he has been a school-teacher for the last twenty years. Why, since he has been to Raleigh aunt Aley Cox, an old widow, and Sarah Henly, both exemplary Friends, have been robbed of the most of their years' supply of meal. Other Friends and innumerable persons not friends, have shared the same fate.

Now, I suppose that when the committee comes they are not to enquire into the above named outrages. I do not believe, nor does any one of the Friends believe in any one-sided business. We want the whole thing looked into or none. We don't believe in war, nor do we believe in deserters, particularly those that rob, steal, and murder Friends can't go to the war and fight, nor will they again support a man that proposes to examine but one side of the subject. Thee may count on my vote next time, and I can say to thee, that many Friends feel sorry that they did not stick to thee. Thee knows that we never take an active part in public affairs. Don't want to appear in the papers, but thee is at liberty to publish this if thee thinks proper.

Thy Friend,

A QUAKER,
FORMERLY OF THE STRAITEST SECT.

P. S. Since writing the above I have seen the article thee published in thy paper of last seventh day. Thee makes Jeff's ears look mighty long, but not longer than they will look again, if he prosecutes his proposed purpose of examining but one side.

THINE AS ABOVE.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 4, 1865.

Bill to impose a penalty of $20 on each failure to work on roads, (amended so as to make the fine $10;) bill to continue in force, for two years next ensuing, "an act for the benefit of persons entering vacant lands"; bill in reference to roads (providing that freeholders, instead of a court as heretofore, shall assess the measure of damage from running a road over private lands;) bill to reimburse surgeons of the Home Guard examining boards expenses incurred in discharge of their duties (said expenses not to excess in any one case, $15 00) by a vote of yeas 22, nays 14; bill to amend the Revenue law (imposing a tax of $500 on each charter of incorporation, or amendment thereto, obtained from the General Assembly;) resolutions authorizing his Excellency, the Governor, to contract with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., for a supply of salt for 1865 (in case he may consider it unlikely the State salt works will yield a sufficient supply;) resolutions in favor of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of the Board (allowing for services rendered in 1862, 1863, and 1864, the legislative mileage and *per deim* for those years respectively;) and resolutions for the relief of Wm. F. Alston, high sheriff of Iredell, passed respectively their third reading.

Messages were received from the House, proposing to go into an election for one Director of the Insane Asylum, and transmitting a communication from Hon J. A. Seddon, late Secretary of War.

Resolutions in regard to the payment of bounty (fifty acres of land and one negro to each soldier) were taken up but recommitted to the Military committee.

A message was received from the House transmitting certain engrossed bills and resolutions, among them Mr. Pesce's resolution—declaring, despite pending peace movements, North Carolina would relax no effort to vigorously prosecute the war—which was unanimously adopted.

The special order was then taken up, being a bill authorizing his Excellency, the Governor, to order the State troops beyond the limits of North Carolina, on certain contingencies and under certain conditions, and thereon

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to the bill, saying no State had given North Carolina a right to send troops upon her soil, and that if these Home Guards were sent out they would—despite all promises to the contrary—be kept out, and though virtually then in the Confederate service, North Carolina would have to pay their expenses. This she was little able to do, for the Confederate government already owed her for military supplies $7,000 000, of which she could not obtain payment of a cent. Then too, Mr. D. contended, the Home Guard could not be expected to resist veteran troops, they would not fight beyond the State, and by taking them away the fields would be untilled, the industrial pursuits of the country would stagnate, and society become a prey to those disorganizing influences now only kept down by the few men left at home.

Mr. Ellis said that South Carolina had set the example of ordering her troops beyond her borders, and as to the Confederate debt to the State; if he was not greatly mistaken, large sums of money had already been paid into the treasury of North Carolina by the Government. That the Home Guards would not fight he could not believe. If ordered beyond the State they would go and go with all the courage of their brothers before them.

Mr. Dick, in reply, reiterated his statement that the Home Guards could not and would not fight beyond the State. Raw troops as they were they could not oppose veterans. They care nothing for the mere shadow of independence, and would not fight for a choice of masters. South Carolina's action he regarded as no precedent for North Carolina to go by. That State had been the first to bring our present evils upon us, and had once refused to let her troops go to the assistance of Georgia. If the Home Guards were once sent out of the State the Confederate government would lay its "paw" upon them and never let them go while life remained. That Government intended to fight it out to the bitter end, and would never discharge any man from its service, be he armless or legless, till death released him. Contracts with it would be of no avail, for it had never kept one single contract it had ever made with its army or people.

Mr. Ellis rejoined that whatever South Carolina had done, she now by law permitted her troops to be sent to the defence of her sister States and to repel the enemy beyond her borders. As to her being the first to lead the way in secession, the Senator from Guilford should remember that he had assisted in North Carolina's following the same course, and assisted too in North Carolina's accession to that Confederate Government that never kept, as he charged, its contracts. By the Senator's own act, by his own contract, the soldiers had been placed under the Confederate flag, and he should observe that contract. For himself he would again say that had it been *his* contract he would have stood up to it. He would have cheered and supported the soldiers to the last, and told them that they should have the last grain of corn in North Carolina for their support. The Senator had said moreover, the Confederate Government was bent on war, and so far as he could represent that government he would say they *were* for fighting it out to the bitter end, until independence was obtained. That the State troops would not fight he would say he did not believe. They had followed the enemy into Tennessee, and he would ask if in this case or in any other, the Senator could show where a single North Carolina soldier had faltered or failed to do his duty.

Mr. Dick, by leave of the Senate, proceeded to answer the Senator from Bladen, paying a glowing tribute to the valor of North Carolina troops, but reiterating that the State forces could not face veterans, and recapitulating his arguments against the passage of the bill. The Senate then went into an election for one Director of the Insane Asylum, and pending any announcement of the result, adjourned till 8 p. m.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Simmons moved a message be sent the Senate, proposing to go into an election for a Director of the Insane Asylum at one o'clock. Agreed to.

Bill concerning the Police of the town of Kinston to amend the Charter of the North Carolina Express Company; to incorporate the Big Falls Toll bridge company; to incorporate the *Conservative* publishing Company; to amend the Charter of the Yadkin College; and to amend the Charter of the Pittsboro' and Haywood Plank Road Company; and resolutions in favor of W. B. Campbell, Sheriff of Beaufort county, in favor of T. H. Sanders, late sheriff of Montgomery, in favor of W. A. Maroney, Sheriff of Davie, and in favor of S. D. Davis, passed respectively their third readings.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a communication from Hon. J. A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, which message was read and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to declare that in all cases hereafter during the continuance of the war, contracts, save where otherwise expressed, shall be deemed made and to be carried out in Confederate currency.

The House then proceeded to vote for a Director of the Insane Asylum, and pending any announcement of the result, the bill to better promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization, with a substitute therefor, from the Committee on Military Affairs was taken up. The question being on the adoption of the substitute it was not adopted, yeas 7, nays 75, and pending further consideration

Mr. Carter moved the House adjourn till 3. p. m. this day, and the House adjourned.

For the Conservative.

### FROM THE ARMY.

At a meeting of the members of the 68th Regiment N. C. S. Troops, encamped near Goldsboro', N. C., on Feb. 3 d, 1865. Private Jas. R. Doughty was called to the chair and expressed the object of the meeting in a short and eloquent speech; appointed the following committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the regiment on the state of the country, and the crisis now upon us:

COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. | A. C. Lawrence | Chairman, |
| Sergt. | Willis Grandy, | Co. B. |
| " | T. D. Warren, | " H. |
| Privt. | Major Gregory, | " B. |
| Sergt. | J. M. Thomas, | " A. |
| " | J. Willey, | " I. |
| " | T. J. Taylor, | " D. |
| Corp. | J. R. Dunn, | " F. |
| Sergt. | W. McD. Wynn, | " E. |
| " | B. B. Barcoe, | " G. |
| " | M. W. Perry, | " F. |
| " | E. M. Jacobs, | " B. |

Lieut Hinton and Garner addressed the meeting and the following Preambles and resolutions were reported by the Chairman and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the recent successes of our enemies having caused much despondency among our friend at home, and many even to despair of our ultimate success,

WHEREAS, The Union sympathizers among us, masses of them the unprincipled descendants of revolutionary tories and others bought by Federal gold, encouraged by these successes have now boldly defied the authorities, assisted by armed hands who have cowardly deserted their flag and openly express hopes of our subjugation with all its attendant horrors.

WHEREAS, Recoghizing State sovereignty as the groundwork of our government, and believing that the action of its majority should be final; and that opposition to that majority can have no other object than to create disaffection in sentiment and division in effort, and that the chief aims of these agitators are to sell our country to the most fiendish enemy that ever cursed God's green earth;

*Be it Resolved*, That having an abiding faith in the justice of God; the sacredness of our cause, the strength of our arms and confidence in the ability and honesty of our rulers and commanders, we as good soldiers will bear with cheerfulness whatever evils the misfortunes of war may entail upon us, supported by the consciousness what we are contending for the existence of great moral truths, the perpetuity of which is essential to the good government and happiness of mankind.

*Resolved*, That under no circumstances will we consent to a restoration of a Union, whose supporters have so often and so truthlessly driven from our homes those mothers to whom we are indebted for all that we are, and that we will obey the mandates they gave us, when they bade us, "go and return with this shield or upon it."

*Resolved*, That while we recognize "the freedom of the press as one of the great bulwarks of liberty," and believe that it should be untrammeled so long as it pursues its lawful objects, the proper enlightenment of the people, we yet cannot see why the evil genius of a corrupt Editor should not be restrained as well as the arm of the base deserter whose hand be has disordered by holding up to his contempt those laws which should check the vicious and protect the weak.

*Resolved*, That we denounce with bitter condemnation all such agitators as traitors, and declare our willingness to cordially support our government in punishing them as such.

*Resolved*, That while we hail with joy any and all honorable means for obtaining peace, yet we will never willingly lay down our arms until our independence be achieved.

*Resolved*, That copies of these Preambles and resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency, Gov. Vance and to the Richmond *Examiner*, *Conservative* and Daily *State Journal* for publication.

There being no more business before the meeting it adjourned sine die.

J. R. DOUGHTY,
Chairman.

J. N. HINTON,
Secretary.

### STOPPAGE OF THE WILMINGTON BLOCK. ADE RUNNING.

A telegram from Nova Scotia, announces the arrival of a steamer there from St. Thomas and Bermuda, and gives the following intelligence about blockade running:

The blockade runner Owl succeeded in reaching Fort Caswell the night it was evacuated, and immediately returned to Bermuda, arriving on the 21st with the news of the capture of Fort Fisher, and stopping the Maud, Campbell, Old Dominion, Florence, Deer, and Virginia, all ready to sail.—The Charlotte and Stag sailed for Wilmington at the same time with the Owl, and the Rattlesnake, Chameleon and Stag between the 13th and 20th, and had not since been heard from.

The bark Sacramento, from New York for Rio Janeiro, put into Bermuda on the 16th instant, to land the captain and crew of the ship Ganges, which was fallen in with on the 7th instant, latitude 35, longitude 60, in a sinking condition. The above is probably the brig Ganges, Captain Johnson, from Cadiz, November 4, for Boston.

The island of St. Thomas has been declared an infected port.

## TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by C. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.

The Baltimore *American* of the 30th asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace upon the basis of submission to the Union.

C. C. Clay, jr., has arrived at a Confederate port.

Commissary General Northrop has not resigned as reported.

### Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.

In the Senate, the negro question was further discussed several hours, without result. The bill to establish a flag for the Confederate States passed without opposition. The new flag was displayed from the Capitol to-day, the only change is the substitution of a red bar for the half white field, the former composing the out end. Nothing of interest in the House in open session.

### Northern News.

RICHMOND, February 4.

The *Herald* of the 2d has been received. A Washington dispatch says: we have had a surfeit of peace rumors to day, and it is exceedingly difficult, out of the mass of contradictory statements, to arrive at the truth. The facts appear to be that there was a delegation from Richmond admitted within our lines yesterday—to-day they started down James river on an army transport. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe. Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them, there is reason to believe they will not come to Washington at present. But any negotiations or conference in regard to the settlement of difficulties will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward in behalf of the Government.

The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery. The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *American* of the 1st, announces the arrival there this morning of Seward, accompanied by his private Secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Grant's dispatch steamer, to meet the rebel Commissioners.

The House adopted the Senate resolution abolishing slavery within the United States. Salutes in honor of the event were fired in various cities.

The Maryland House of Delegates has concurred in the amendment.

Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks were burned. Ten thousand bales of cotton had been shipped North, and a crowd of other vessels are being loaded with it.

Grant has recently been to Fort Fisher. He returned to Fortress Monroe on Monday.

An order has been issued by military authority in the State of Missouri for banishing from that State the wives and children of all men in rebel military service.

The House passed a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara.

Brazil is now engaged in hostilities with both Hungary and Paraguay. The latter State has, according to the latest advices, also declared war against the Brazilians.

Gold closed in New York on the 1st at 204.

## New Advertisements.

**AUCTION SALES!**
**By Tucker, Andrews & Co.**

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK!

1 Fine Mare, a No. 1 animal.
59 yards Heavy Beaver Cloth,
15 dozen Fine Combs,
A large lot of Carpenter's Tools, the best that has been offered for sale.
A lot of Crockery to be added.
February 6, 1865. 245—1t.

**AUCTION SALES!**
**By TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,**
AUCTIONEERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at our Sales-Room, an invoice of imported Goods to close consignments, will be sold:

230 Dozen Tumblers, assorted kinds,
12 " Pocket Knives,
80 " Pair Scissors,
24 " Boxes Hooks and Eyes,
9 " Steel Framed Spectacles,
1½ " German Silver Spectacles,
6 " Hand Saws,
4½ " Brass Spurs and Leathers,
2½ " Steel Bridle Bits, (polished,)
11 " Bridles,
6 Gross Carpenters Pencils,
20 " Porcelain Buttons,
200 Dozen Clarks 3 corded Spool Cotton,
1 Case of Box Coffee Mills,
6 Kegs Wrought Nails,
1 Cask Frying Pans, 2½ dozen.
Feb. 6, 1865. 245—2t.

**On Consignment.**
100 BAGS TOWER SHOT, ASSORTED SIZES.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Com. Merchants.
February 6, 1865. 245—2t.

A FINE LOT OF COLEMAN'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH Mustard,
Honey and Rose Soaps, &c.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Com. Merchants.
February 6, 1865. 245—2t.

20 KEGS SODA,
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Com. Merchants.
February 6, 1865. 245—2t.

5000 LBS. COFFEES BY THE BARREL, AT
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
February 6, 1865. 245—2t.

200 DOZEN CLARK & CO., SPOOL COTTON,
Just received, and on consignment, by
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.
February 6, 1865. 245—2t.

800 LBS. PRIME COFFEE.
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.
February 5, 1865. 245—2t.

**STRAYED,**

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT BELLEVOIR, Chatham county, on the 23d inst., a short, dark Bay Mare, rather chunky, mane on the left side; heavy mane and tail, little darker than the body; a small scar on the back.

Any information will be thankfully received and the finder rewarded. Address

MRS. S. A. NORWOOD,
Bellevoir P. O.,
Chatham Co., N. C.
February, 6, 1864. 245—1t.